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The Hongkong Telegraph

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April 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 98 93

April 10, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 99 93

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.80.

7632 日九十月二

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

BRITISH ADVANCING ON A WIDE FRONT.

ENEMY LINES EVERYWHERE PENETRATED.

London, April 9.
A French communique states:—In spite of the bad weather, our artillery is most active in several sectors. German attacks north-west of Rheims failed. We have advanced somewhat in the region of Maisons de Champagne.

A New British "Push."

London, April 9.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We attacked at 5.30 this morning on a wide front. We penetrated the lines everywhere from the south of Arras to the south of Lens, and are progressing satisfactorily at all points. We stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies, in the direction of Cambrai, and penetrated Havricourt wood. We captured Fresnoy le Petit, in the direction of St. Quentin, and advanced our line south-east of Le Vergneir, taking considerable prisoners.

Substantial Progress.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing in the evening, says the battle of Arras is raging unabatedly in favour of the British, who have made substantial progress.

Biggest Volume of Fire Yet Seen.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The offensive mentioned in an earlier communique has extended from Lens to St. Quentin. The steady bombardment, which has been progressing for days, was intensified during the night. Before the assault was delivered, it reached the greatest volume of fire yet seen in the war.

When the infantry attacked, it was raining heavily, and it was quite dark, but the rain blew into the Germans' faces, favouring us, while the glare of the guns and signal lights afforded plenty of illumination. The weather improved later, though the wind was not favourable for aeroplanes.

Shortly after eight o'clock, the second phase of the attack developed and the fighting was intensified. It is surmised that the attack was bigger and sooner than the enemy expected.

The correspondent recalls that the northern section of the ground, over which the troops are battling, was the scene of the tremendous French fighting in May, 1915. The notorious Vimy ridge is one of the commanding spurs of the system.

The present is the third great battle since the end of 1914 for the mastery of this great key position.

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

Will the Latin Republics Follow Suit?

London, April 9.
News from Reuter's correspondents at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima shows that South America is most excited over America's and Cuba's intervention in the war, and also over the torpedoing of the Parana.

The Chilean Press believes that Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany.

The Peruvian Press considers that South America must jointly act against submarine warfare.

The Argentine Press thinks that the situation is most grave, and is of the opinion that Cuba will act most usefully in destroying the pirates' lairs in the Antilles.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says the whole Brazilian Press demands reprisals for the sinking of the Parana. The Germans at Rio de Janeiro are being actively watched, especially those on interposed ships. The German Minister had a prolonged interview with the Foreign Minister, to whom he asserted that the Parana was mined, but the Government is satisfied that she was torpedoed, and is now considering action.

Reuter's correspondent at Panama says that the President has cancelled the exequaturs of all the German Consuls.

More Germans Arrested.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that twenty-four more Germans have been arrested, including the former head of the Sayville wireless station.

America's Attitude Defined.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Wilson has replied to President Poincaré, thanking him for his congratulations, and saying that the attitude which the United States is forced to adopt, is one of pitiless opposition to the German Imperialism.

Interned Ship Seized.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Havana says that three interned German ships at Havana, two at Opatogor and one at Santiago have been seized and the crews arrested.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

An Army for Europe?

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that war legislation will be submitted to Congress during the present week. It is increasingly apparent that the Government contemplates sending an army to Europe. Three million grenades have been ordered, and the steel helmet has been adopted. The General Staff contemplates an Army of two million men in two years.

Chicago Wheat Panic.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a panic in the Chicago wheat pit resulted in prompt Government action to safeguard the world's food supply.

The panic was due to a report by the Department of Agriculture that severe weather had reduced the winter crop by fifty million bushels. Fortunately the production of rye is a record, being 160,000,000 bushels, and farmers are sowing maize in the damaged wheat-fields.

Mr. Hoover, the Belgian Relief Commissioner, has been appointed to preside over the Committee.

President Wilson Replies to King George.

London, April 9.
President Wilson has replied to His Majesty the King as follows:—

"Your eloquent message at this critical moment in our national life, is proof of the community of sentiment among the free peoples of the world now striving to defend their ideals, to maintain the blessings of independence, and to uphold the rights of humanity. In the name of the American people and the Government to which they look for guidance, I thank you for your inspiring words."

The Coming Breach With Austria.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires has demanded that Austria break off relations with the United States on the 8th inst., and that Spain is taking over the United States interests in Austria.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, a despatch from the American Minister to Switzerland announces that Austria broke off relations with the United States on the 8th inst., and that Spain is taking over the United States interests in Austria.

Declaration of War Expected.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Sweden will probably take over Austrian interests in the United States. The break is accepted as a prelude to a declaration of war. A similar situation is expected in respect of Turkey and Bulgaria.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Some Wonderful Feats.

London, April 9.
Mr. Beach Thomas describes the work of the aeroplanes of both sides on the Western Front. He says that they go at breathless speed and are practically noiseless. All records of speed and skill have been broken by a British machine, which destroyed five enemy aeroplanes in one flight.

The art of high diving has increased immeasurably. Machines make decent plummet-like from sixteen thousand feet to bomb a train, fire a balloon or fusillade a body of troops. Firing at small objects on the ground is practised daily, like tent pegging. So quickly do the divers come and go that rifle men are often too astonished to fire till the machine has disappeared. The German authorities complain bitterly at the failure of their infantry fire on such occasions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ACCLAIM THE REVOLUTION.

London, April 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters at Salonika says that all the Russian troops at the Balkan front acclaimed the result of the revolution and took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. All ranks are unanimous that their first duty is to defeat the enemy with warlike zeal stimulated by the knowledge that victory alone can perpetuate the new liberty.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI.

Rome, April 8.
An official report states: We attacked and completely defeated five thousand rebels on April 5th at Dornia oasis, in Tripoli. Two hundred and six of the enemy were killed and valuable booty captured. Our casualties were very slight.

PANAMA'S ASSISTANCE TO U.S.

Panama, April 9.
The President has issued a proclamation in which it is stated that Panama will unreservedly assist the United States, particularly in the defence of the Canal.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Fighting in the Air.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, discussing the British and German aerial casualties, particularised in last evening's communique, calls attention to the Flying Corps conservative policy in carrying out the enemy losses. He lays stress on the fact that our machines are fighting over enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the front line. This is essential in order not to interfere with the artillery photographic machine work closer in. He proceeds to show that the whole doctrine on which the British Air Service works is one of bold offensive, an important feature of which is the bombing, which necessitates the enemy in the zone of the front. He dismisses as absolutely misleading the possible impression of German predominance, and says that quite the contrary is the case. He acknowledged that the enemy service since the battles of the Somme had been reorganised and had much improved in efficiency and boldness, but our airmen, he is confident, have the ability to demolish the Boche flyers. He reminds the public that though the number of losses is apparently increasing the growth of the service is probably in considerably greater ratio. He points out that it is very seldom that a German aeroplane is brought down on our ground, and that that is exceptionally obvious.

Rheims Again Shelled.

London, April 9.
A French communique states: There has been a violent artillery duel in the Cernin section between the Somme and the Aisne in Champagne. The Germans yesterday fired 1,500 shells into Rheims, killing one and wounding four civilians.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SINK GERMAN DESTROYER.

Off Zeebrugge, we torpedoed two of the second is uncertain. One severely damaged. We sustained no casualties.

ITALIAN ADMIRALTY OF U.S.

Rome, April 8.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, conveying the applause and admiration with which the whole Italian nation greeted the entry of America into the war. "In the bitter struggle for the welfare of modern civilisation for which Italy and her Allies are straining every nerve it was felt that the North-American Republic would not fail us, as she had always been faithful to the deathless principles of liberty and justice, which the Federal Government has once again so triumphantly proclaimed."

THE HOPES OF HUNGARY.

Berne, April 8.

Count Tisza, writing in the course of a remarkably outspoken article in the newspaper "Budapest Igazmond," states: Events in Russia have awakened a hope that Hungary will receive worthy recompense for her deeds and privations. Such reward must be a true and lasting peace, which we are always ready to realise. Nevertheless the people must be prepared to suffer as hitherto. The last harvest was worse than ever.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

Paris, April 8.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview with Lord Robert Cecil in connection with the submarine war. Lord Cecil said: This blockade is a complete avowal of Germany's weakness and proof that she has really abandoned hope of ever obtaining a favourable decision on land. Furthermore it indicates that she is aware of the impossibility of successfully disputing the Allied mastery of the seas.

He admitted that the mercantile losses were important, but they were less serious than Germany anticipated. The Allies were accustomed to talk about the many victims of Teutonic piracy, they did not talk of the pirates' losses. Although I am unable to give particulars of the enemy losses I can state that between 21st February and 1st April 49 engagements have occurred between British and German submarines, while since 1st February the total number of fights was over 90.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, April 8.
The Admiralty announces that patrol aeroplanes on the night of 5th inst. bombed Zeebrugge and Bruges. All returned safely same night.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRATS DEMAND REPUBLIC.

Petrograd, April 8.
The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party, which is a strong political organisation, has been opened. The President appealed for support for the authority of the Provisional Government until the convocation of a constituent Assembly. After the speakers had advocated the renunciation of the party principle favouring a constitutional monarchy, the Congress unanimously passed a resolution that Russia should be a democratic and parliamentary republic. Adherence to the watchword "War until the final Victory!" was proposed, with sympathetic reference to the Allies and the entry of the United States into the war.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, April 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made considerable progress on a front of three thousand yards northward of Louverval and entered the enemy's lines at a number of points including south-eastward of Ypres, taking prisoners. Our aeroplanes carried out several day and night bombing raids, dropping large quantities of explosives, on aerodromes, transport and a battery in action. We destroyed three hangars and hit a group of buildings in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, and successfully attacked with machine hostile trains. We destroyed a kite balloon.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, April 8.
A wireless German official message says: We repulsed strong reconnoitring detachments in hand to hand fighting to the south-east of Ypres. There was lively artillery firing against St. Quentin, and several hits damaged the Cathedral. Fresh French attacks made near Laffaux broke down with heavy losses. We destroyed yesterday thirteen enemy aeroplanes. Our fire on the east bank of the Vardes averted an English attack. Our enemies lost in March on all fronts 151 aeroplanes and fifteen balloons of which aerial attacks destroyed 143 and 19 respectively. We lost 45 aeroplanes.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

Some Negligent Captains.

There was one passage in a leading article which appeared in the Times recently dealing with the enemy's submarine campaign which seems especially to deserve emphasis. The statement was to the effect that many British merchant vessels have been lost through the carelessness and indifference of their commanders.

This is a difficult subject to broach, because the poorest intellect among landmen can imagine the strain to which the officers and men of the mercantile marine are now subject in keeping the seas. Nevertheless, the evidence of practical seamen whose authority is believed by the writer to be unimpeachable is that all the precautions which could be taken by British captains have not always been taken. There are certain measures well known to seamen involving additional trouble and constant attention. Yet it is asserted that captains have not always adopted them, arguing that they were not likely to be suitable to their particular vessels. There has never been any suggestion of hesitation on the part of the mercantile marine officers to face the hidden danger: the trouble seems to arise from a feeling of over-confidence, and impatience to danger, and that lack of thoroughness which, at any rate until lately, was sometimes a trait of British character.

It is stated that the naval authorities have evidence of this with certain exceptions, but of course, the widest powers to act should they choose to do so. All British ships are insured under the Government War Risks Scheme on the distinct understanding that the instructions of the naval authorities are in every respect carried out. Every one knows that the captains of British ships are among the few classes of men whose mistakes are not passed over. It is extremely hard that they should be so penalised, but the stern treatment meted out in the event of marine disaster, when blame can be laid on the captain, is declared to be the only means of enforcing efficiency. In these days it may seem altogether unreasonable and unbecoming to suggest the adoption of strong measures when ships are sunk and it is proved that every precaution had not been taken, but this question of the responsibility of merchant captains is being discussed by shipping men, and it seems right for it to be ventilated. It is certainly a matter of comment that some lines have gone very free from loss while others have had at least their fall share. This may, of course, merely be due to the particular trades in which the vessels are employed.

A view now taken is that the officers of the mercantile marine are not merely entrained with ships and cargoes which are fully insured, but that they are entrusted with interests of vital importance to the country. Most pluck is not sufficient. To meet the cunning devilry of the enemy, skill and thought are evidently needed, and, as published reports have shown, these have been exercised in many fine instances. Whatever may be the position created by the development of gunfire from submarines, it is declared that a fairly fast steamer armed in the stern should, if handled with extreme care, run a very small chance of being torpedoed. In spite of any possible criticism there any be on the subject of precautions, the public's faith in the heroism of the British seamen who fearlessly carry on their work day by day will remain unshaken.

HOTEL LISTS

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Bartlett R M	Rush O C
Bellillo B E	Snow W
Blaeser F D	Laird Mr & Mrs J
Bewick Mrs & Mrs C	Leighton Mr & Mrs C
Caxner Mr & Mrs H	Lounfield S
Betting S T	Little O
Better W L L	Lessor Capt & Mrs
Boring J	Malin H E
Bullino Mrs E R	Marriott Dr & Mrs C
Buckton Mr L A	Maxwell Major I P
Bennet Capt & Mrs F	Menck J
Bellito Dr A H	Macdonald Miss M
Benedict C E	Murray Mr & Mrs M F
Barnes Mr & Mrs E A	Munich J W
Branch Capt & Mrs	McInnes Mr & Mrs T E
Barris W	Murphy Ma & Mrs E B
Caplan E	Niles Miss F F
Croucher N	Mollen W F
Courney J D	Miller J S
Courtney G L	Nash E A
Cox E W	Nievergelt Mr & Mrs

Champhoriet Mr & Ortwarthadt, Mrs
Mrs
Collins Cart & Mrs Mendelsohn F K
Collins Dr & Mrs M. Post-Evan
Dowley W A Ray R
Javenport W B Neay Miss F A
Davis Mr & Mrs F Tuttle B
E Reid B
Dewar Cant J F Rose Mr & Mrs A
Dewar J J Robinson G J
Dewar R S Robinson Capt J
Eastman Mr & Mrs Bicos Mr & Mrs
A W C W
Dunster Denman
G Miller V L
H H Stachhouse J C
H H Shively Dr J W
H H Square Miss A
H H Sorby, Mr & Mrs V
H H S. R. S. & Mrs
H H Slade Mr M
H H Scott H
H H Staber E H
H H Stachhouse Mrs E V
H H Smith Alex H
H H Schmitzler O J Moll
H H Stevenson Mrs J
H H Smith W C
H H Smith H T
H H Speyer C S
H H Thompson G F
H H Todd A L
H H Trumbull Miss
H H Templeton C F
H H Tyler W B
H H Varn H T
H H Warren E H
H H Walker Mrs E A
H H Wallace C
H H Wood G G
H H Ward Mrs J G
H H Williamson S T
H H Wilson Mr & Mrs F
H H Warren-Smith Mr
H H
H H Whitehouse Mr &
H H Mrs H T.

KINGSCLEE HOTEL.

Det Mr & Mrs	Luhre J H Van G
Det Mr & Mrs	Logan Mr & Mrs W
B	Puccio Mrs
Woman Miss G	Puccio Miss A
Man R	Fennell Lt Col &
J W	M D
Det Vice Con-	Powell Comd & Mrs
& Mrs A E	A D S
don J H	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Mr Mr & Mrs	Ritter O H
Mr Miss L	Roule Capt P H
On Mr & Mrs	Ross L
	Sachse Mrs G A
	Stevens Lt M W
Clery Dr &	A O D
C K	Stubbs A T
Det R G	Slack A T
ward W E	Venier Mr Gen F
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Master	Watkins O H
Dr & Mrs E	White S

CARLTON HOTEL.

son Mrs W T Lewis H.
son Miss M Munro O.
y M Meek Thomas
y W Morrison L L
Miss G Morrell O.
Miss M Peacock L.
son F H Ramsay Rev & Mrs
Rev & Mrs A J
Mrs S Shaw Miss F
Rev Meant & Saybt O E.
U S N Stephens Mrs & Mrs
Mrs J Thornburn G B
Mrs M Thornburn W C
Miss EY Thornburn Mrs H B G
Capt & Mrs Thorn V
Rev & Mrs Williamson Rev & Mrs
Mrs & Mrs Waters Dr & Mrs
Rev & Mrs J M
Watkins H
Capt & Mrs White Miss B M

GRAND HOTEL.

N O.	Kennett W C
Mr & Mrs	McDonald J A
	Mayes W C
A	Philippine A F
	Pearne Mrs S A
H C	Pearse Dr W W
Mrs CB	Sherblanning A
Wm CT	Shirley F
H	Shirley Miss W
Mr & Mrs	Sewington J B
	Wright S H

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Det Mr & Mrs	Logan Mr & Mrs W
B	Puccio Mrs
Woman Miss G	Puccio Miss A
Man R	Fennell Lt Col &
J W	M D
Det Vice Con-	Powell Comd & Mrs
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	Stevens Lt M W
Henry Dr &	A O D
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Mr Mr & Mrs	Ventrone Miss J
Master	Watkins O H
Dr & Mrs E	White S

CARLTON HOTEL.

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son Miss M	Musko O
y M	Meek Thomas
y W	Morrison L L
ell Miss G	Murrell O
ell Miss S	Papeale M
iss F H	Ramson Rev & Mrs
Rev & Mrs	A J
Rev & Mrs	Shaw Miss F
Capt & Mrs	Seybt O E
U S N	Stephens Mr & Mrs
Mrs J	Thoburn O S
son Miss M	Thoburn W C
Miss E V	Thoburn Mrs B H C
Capt & Mrs	Thorn W
Miss E	Williamson Mrs A
Mr & Mrs	Waters Dr & Mrs
Rev & Mrs	J M
Watkins H	
Capt & Mrs	White Miss B M

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	Pearce Mrs S A
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Mrs CB	Sherblanning A
Wm CT	Shirley F
H	Shirley Miss W
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